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SCHEIDEMANN WORKS PEOPLE UP INTO FURY

MEMBERS OF NATIONAL ASSEMBLY AND SPECTATORS CONDEMN PEACE TERMS

HUGO HASSE DID NOT CHEER

Germans Call Wilson a Hypocrite and Pray for a Frederick the Great to Lead Them

Berlin, May 13.—The declaration by Chancellor Scheidemann in the national assembly yesterday that the peace terms are "unacceptable" brought the members of the assembly, spectators and those in the press gallery to their feet in a hurricane of cheers and applause.

The chancellor reached the climax of his speech ten minutes after he had begun and thundered out the words which announced the government's rejection of the Versailles conditions.

All factions expect the independent socialists, led by Hugo Hasse, cheered vociferously. The leaders made speeches in which they declared they backed up the government on its stand. The chancellor said the treaty was a "dreadful and murderous document," and criticized President Wilson for deceiving the hopes of the German people.

A correspondent of the New York World says of the meeting.

Many say they are too overwhelmed with pessimism to talk and must wait until they can recover from the shock. The most bitter critic that the World correspondent met today is Professor Scheidemann, nationalist and friend of the ex-kaiser.

"President Wilson is a hypocrite and the Versailles treaty is the vilest crime in history," he exclaimed indignantly. "It is almost unbelievable that such terms can be imposed on a nation which held out four and one-half years against a world of enemies. Should these terms be accepted Germany's right of existence would be denied. Such a peace ought not to be signed, but we cannot trust this government, which is capable of anything."

"The kaiser was tricked and betrayed into abdication. Nobody in Germany believes he can ever return as a monarch. His trouble was that he was not militarist enough, not enough of a soldier, and he was too peace-loving. If Frederick the Great had been in the kaiser's place the outcome would have been different."

DON'T STEAL THIS RING

Los Angeles, Cal., May 13.—The offer of an unusually large reward made through the police for the return of a simple gold band ring reveals the fact that it has been in the possession of the owner's family for more than two and a half centuries. Chusaku Sakuda describes it as a small circle for the little finger on which is engraved in Japanese characters an entire poem whose theme is that the wearing of the ring will bring luck to the owner but disaster will follow the one who steals it.

MORE SOLDIERS ARE RECEIVED CAMP LEWIS

Tacoma, Wash., May 13.—One hundred and sixteen men of the Lafayette, 11th, division of aviators, 63rd regiment, have reached Camp Lewis for discharge. They are mostly from Oregon.

The 18th engineers, composed of northwest men, will arrive here tomorrow. There are 11 officers and 388 men in the party.

SOCIALISTS READY TO SIGN TERMS

Assert That "There Is No Choice But to Bow to Compulsion—Refusal Means Death"

Berlin, May 13.—The leading newspapers of the independent socialist party appeals for signing the peace terms presented by the allies, saying "Even if important changes are not made by negotiations there remains no choice but to bow to compulsion and sign the treaty. Not signing means the retention of our prisoners of war, occupation of our raw material districts, blockade, hunger and death."

AMERICANS AND JAPS WILL POOL INTERESTS

San Francisco, May 13.—Pacific coast shipping circles are awaiting with interest the return of William H. Avery, adviser to the Asano interests and the Toyo Kisen Kaisha, who is expected here on the S. S. Gorea Maru from the Orient. Mr. Avery has been in consultation concerning the great merger of Pacific shipping interests, which, of late, has occupied the attention of the public, and is expected to give some definite information as to the progress made.

Negotiations looking toward the formation of a new \$100,000,000 steamship company by powerful Japanese and American financial interests have been under way for some time according to general reports from authoritative sources. One of the ideas underlying the merger is to reduce the effect of the great decline in the value of tonnage that has occurred everywhere since the armistice by handing over to the combination the newly constructed steamers at a reduced price. Much of the discussion has centered on the price per ton to be fixed for the purposes of the transfer.

HINDUS CHIEF WORKS GREAT HOCUS-POCUS

El Centro, Cal., May 13.—Hundreds of Hindus who have been employed picking cotton and at other tasks on Imperial Valley farms, have mysteriously disappeared. Several large colonies have been depleted and the few remaining Asiatics are those who hold land leases which do not expire for several months.

Observers of conditions in the valley believe the concerted exodus was the result of orders transmitted by native priests who have labored among the Hindus for several months past. A score of laborers are known to have departed for jobs in the Salt River valley in Arizona but the destination of others who left or the reason for the hegira is unknown.

Several months ago, local residents say, a native priest appeared in the Hindu colonies here and at Imperial, Cal. These priests held services for their countrymen, which they told valley people were for the purpose of teaching them Americanism. They soon disappeared, quietly and without any announced destination.

Soon the Hindus in the valley, even those who could read no English, started purchasing copies of a coast daily newspaper. Often as many as 300 copies of this paper would be sold in one day, where the market before never exceeded ten. As suddenly as the buying started, it stopped, and the hegira commenced.

That a cryptic message of some sort was conveyed through this daily newspaper, advising the Hindus to leave the valley, or perhaps calling them to work where they would be paid higher wages, is the only theory advanced for this strange action.

GERMAN DEMOCRATS ARE FIRM AGAINST SIGNING

Threaten to Leave Government if Cabinet Submits—Italians Are Cooling Off—German Delegates Anxious to Talk With Austrians But Are Forbidden Audience

Paris, May 13.—The heads of two German democratic parties, and parties of the center, are reported to have notified the chancellor that their parties will withdraw from the government if the German cabinet decides to sign the peace treaty.

London, May 13.—Paris dispatches indicate brighter prospects for the solution of the Italian problem, which is the pressing one, now that the peace conference is on the eve of receiving the Austrian delegates. It is believed that a basis of understanding will be reached today. The Italians are reported to be evincing more willingness to make concessions.

The Austrian delegation is on its way to Paris, some of the members being already in France.

It developed today that Count von Brockdorff-Rantzau intended to ask permission to send the German delegates to receive the Austrian representatives but it had been previously announced that the allies intended to keep the delegations wholly apart.

Although it is not believed that the peace treaty, the entente forces are prepared to advance into Germany if the enemy rejects. Both President Ebert and Chancellor Scheidemann have made statements denouncing the peace terms. However, neither went so far as to state that Germany would not sign. Scheidemann discussed the possibility of a new government taking office in Germany, but declared it doubtful if the formation of a government which would sign the terms would be satisfactory to the allies.

The implication was that such a government would be ultra-radical.

The draft of the German plan for a league of nations has been handed to the league of nations commission of the peace conference.

MINER CAN MODEL ANY MINE IN FEW MINUTES

Butte, Mont., May 13.—To have the "toys," which he started making as a means of diversion during his leisure hours, come into demand in remote corners of the earth, and to have them figure in the courts in important litigation is the experience of F. A. Linforth, a geologist and mining engineer.

In a little engineering mining shop in a corner of his home, Mr. Linforth, a graduate of the University of California, ten years ago began moulding, or folding, to be more exact, miniature models of mine plans and mining machinery out of various kinds of paper and cardboard. It became a hobby with him, and he became so proficient that he was able to reproduce on almost a "watch charm" scale, the vast and complicated inner works of mining plants. He made models of the largest mines of Butte so precisely that miners could point out the various stopes or raises in which they worked.

An exploration company which is building a large smelter in Chile recently requested Mr. Linforth to make a papier mache relief map of the location of the proposed plant and to build on it the smelter. Without ever having seen the ground, Mr. Linforth by means of surveys sent him, made a reproduction of the site, hundreds of acres in extent, and built on it the miniature smelter on which the company since has actually begun construction work on its South American property. This model was made on a scale of 100 feet to the inch.

Miniature duplications of mines have been ordered by mining men to be sent to New York and other large cities in order to interest financiers in properties for which capital was sought. The model of a smelter found its way to the University of Santiago, Chile, with the result that a communication came from this school asking Mr. Linforth to reproduce for it models of certain mines and smelters of the United States. As a result South American mining students at this university have before them in their classrooms, among other models, the Great Falls, Mont., smelter in detail with every piece of machinery in place, and the reproduction faithful to the minutest detail.

In the Montana federal court a law suit involving millions of dollars is at issue and Mr. Linforth's

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CROWD WITNESSES TUBERCULAR TEST

Perhaps a hundred people were present at the Messenger ranch on Deer creek Sunday to witness the tubercular demonstration by Dr. R. J. Bestul. Two animals, a bull and a cow, which were suffering from the disease, were killed and dissected.

The bull, before being killed, is said to have shown slight signs of the disease and its lungs were infected, but the cow was in fine flesh and there were no outward signs of ill health. However, the animals were given the tubercular test some time ago by Dr. Bestul and he was sure of the presence of the disease. The cow's lungs were still sound, but the glands under her ears, and the udder, were affected. The tubercular test had not failed and the crowd present was convinced.

Dr. Bestul states that owners of such animals killed can, if they put in a claim to the state, receive \$25 per head for ordinary animals and \$50 for those that are registered. The hide, also, is the property of the rancher.

Josephine county is practically free from tuberculosis in cattle, says Dr. Bestul, only 12 infected cattle having been found here during the past year and a half. The main object of the health authorities is to keep all infected milk from the children and thus save every child possible.

According to the best authorities, cows that appear to be perfectly healthy may have the disease and excrete the organism in the milk. Dr. B. T. Simms, professor of veterinary medicine at the O. A. C., says:

"Since young children are most susceptible to the bovine type of the disease and since they usually receive a considerable bit of milk in their diet the importance of the infected milk can hardly be over estimated. Styles, working in the children's hospital of Edinburgh found that over half the cases of tuberculosis of bones and joints were of the bovine type. Mitchell in the same hospital found more than three-fourths of the tubercular lymph glands removed from children were caused by the bovine bacillus. Park and Krumweide in New York City found about 30 per cent of all tuberculosis in children under six years of age associated with the bovine bacillus. After study of more than one thousand consecutive cases they came to the conclusion that tubercu-

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JOHN BROWN'S SON TAKES GUN ROUTE

Tired of Living As Cripple, Fires Fatal Shot—Son of Famous Kansas Man

Portland, May 13.—Salmon Brown son of John Brown of Osawatomie, committed suicide at 7 o'clock Saturday night at his home by firing a bullet through his head. He had been ill for a long time and two years ago an attack of paralysis left him almost helpless.

Salmon Brown, one of the younger sons of old John Brown, went to Kansas with his father and brothers during the "Jayhawker war" days. He organized a company of volunteers at the outbreak of the Civil war, but after it was mustered in his men urged him to resign because, they said, his being a son of the martyr of Harper's Ferry, the Confederates would kill him if captured. Although at the time John Brown was captured there was no war between the state and although Brown was executed by the lawful authorities of the United States, still when the conflict came several months later, the Southerners were very bitter against all who had ever been connected with the leader of Kansas abolitionists.

After the Civil war, the Browns moved to California. Here Salmon went into the cattle business, and made and lost a fortune. He had lived in Oregon for nearly 25 years. Very sociable and willing to tell of the historic days in which he played an important part, Salmon Brown numbered friends by the hundreds. Historians, both local and national, often called on him, and were ever accorded a true Western welcome. But his illness preyed on his mind, and, owing to his advanced years (he was 83), he feared he would never recover. To end his suffering he fired a bullet into his head, using a .44 caliber revolver that he had long kept under his pillow.

St. Louis, May 13.—The coming fur season will be a strong one, fur buyers here said. On the International Fur Exchange 230,000 skunk skins were sold for \$700,000.

PREDICTS THERE WILL BE NO MEAT SHORTAGE

Oregon Agriculture College, Corvallis, May 13.—"In my opinion we are not in any way facing a meat shortage," says E. L. Potter, professor of animal husbandry at O. A. C.

"We shall not have the abundance of cheap meats we had 15 years ago, but that is all rights as they were too cheap and we were eating more than was good for us."

Prices are high, thinks Professor Potter, because the livestock is consuming all available foods, excessive, even considering the high prices of livestock.

Not more livestock but better utilization of feed through better breeding, feeding and management, and production of more cheap feeds, especially grass, is Oregon's problem, according to Professor Potter. As long as feed is high meat animals will be high, when feed goes down stock prices will drop.

The livestock industry of Oregon is in fine shape, both for the present and future. The extension problem of the college is to answer stockmen's questions on feeding, breeding, purchase and distribution of better stock, in doing which it adds materially to the interests of producer of livestock and consumer of meat.

THEY GROW BIG IN ALASKA

McCarthy, Alaska, May 13.—A gigantic wolf pelt measuring 11 feet from tip to tip is on exhibition here. The big wolf was one of three killed when a party of trappers attacked a pack of wolves in the woods near here.

BOLSHEVISTS VENT WRATH ON THE CHURCHES

HAVING LOST ON ALL FRONTS AND IN AUSTRIA, REDS ATTEMPT TO KILL RELIGION

MOCK MARRIAGE IN CHURCH

Bayonet Thrust Through Icon and Cigarette Placed in the Mouth of Christ

London, May 13.—The bolsheviks are seeking to destroy religion by bringing it into contempt. A correspondent at Ekaterinodar states that the Reds conducted in a church with all ceremonial, a mock marriage between an aged priest and a mare. The choir was forced to sing chants under threats of death.

The Moscow soviet published an official parody on a funeral service, supposed to be over the body of a dog, in North Caucasus. A bayonet was thrust through the ikon in such a way as to bore a hole in the mouth of Christ and a cigarette was put in the hole thus made. Odious words were scribbled beneath.

CALIFORNIA SPORTS PLASTERED WITH GLOOM

San Francisco, May 13.—The fact that the University of California lost the triangular race to the University of Washington by a scant few feet only served to add to the gloom of the eight men of the second varsity California crew who had hoped to row against the second varieties of Washington and Stanford.

It was a dejected octette of oarsmen that viewed the race and when their varsity lost, the "gloom was plastered on them a foot thick" as an observant undergraduate remarked. At the 11th hour it was decided for various reasons to call off the second varsity race for which the Californians had been training diligently for weeks.

Chicago, May 13.—Nellie Owens, lady barber, stuck her scissors half way through John Kitterman's wrist. "Honest, doctor, I'm glad she wasn't shaving me when I hugged her," he said.

FILIPPINOS WILL MAN AMERICAN DESTROYER

San Francisco, May 13.—For the first time in the history of the United States navy, an American destroyer and a submarine, when completed, will make their maiden trip out of here with petty officers and crew composed entirely of Filipinos.

Ninety-seven Filipinos are taking the course at the Mare Island navy yard near here, which will fit them for duty aboard the new ships. Others will come until the total complement of 114 men for the destroyer and 39 for the submarine have been assembled.

WILSON LOWERS BARS ON SHIP CONTRACTS

Washington, May 13.—American shipyards will be permitted to accept contracts for foreign account, so far as that can be done without interfering with the building of an American merchant marine, under the decision of President Wilson cabled to the White House.